THE Numb. 61.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Containing the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

From Friday, September 23, to Friday, September 30, 1737.

Extract of a Letter written by Count Oſterman, *one of the* Ruſſian *Empreſs's Cabinet Miniſters, to the* Grand Vizir, *concerning the Motives which influenced the* Czarina *to declare War againſt the* Turks.

THE Ottoman Porte ſeeing Ruſſia engaged in a heavy War, thought fit, without the leaſt Reaſon, to violate the Peace of 1700.

All Hoſtilities ſhould have ceaſed upon the Pacification concluded near Pruth, which put the Ottomans in Poſſeſſion of Aſoff, a City from very remote Times appurtaining to Ruſſia.

But in 1713, the Tartars, Turks, and Beſhleis of Aſoff, made Irruptions into divers Ruſſian Provinces, burnt a great Number of Towns, Villages and Churches, with ſeveral Thouſands of other Houſes, maſſacred upwards of 2000 Inhabitants of thoſe Quarters, led away into Slavery 14,340 Men, and took off a Multitude of Horſes and Cattle, Houſhold Goods, and other Effects, to the Amount of more than 500,000 Rubles.

In 1714, the ſame Tartars and Beſhleis of Aſoff, made the like Invaſions on the Coſſacks of the Don, &c.

In 1715, the Don Coſſacks were again ſet upon, while the Crim Tartars ravag'd Sharcow and Iſom. Deli Soltan, Khan of Crimea's Son, over-run the Land about Czaritzin, where he exerciſ'd the horrideſt Cruelties imaginable, ruin'd the whole Country, took away all the People's Cattle and Goods, led into Slavery 1220 Tartar Families of Tabun and Jaſaſſe, together with their Mirzas, and 1000 Families of other Tartars of Mirza El, and Soltan Mambec Mirza (all Subjects of Ruſſia, of a very long Standing.) And yet, not herewith ſatisfied, he ſurpriſed Ajuc, Kan of the Kalmucks, a Subject of the Ruſſian Empire, utterly ruined Multitudes of his Uluſſes, led away into Cuban 10,300 Calmuck Families from Jerzen and Embuſluc, Vaſſals of Ruſſia, ſince tranſplanted partly in Crimea, and partly towards the Dnieper; where, by a manifeſt Infraction of the perpetual Peace-Treaty, they are ſtill detained.

In 1716, the like Exceſſes were repeated.

The very often repeated Repreſentation made on the Part of Ruſſia, as alſo the Letter written in the propereſt Terms by the Emperor Peter I. of happy Memory, to the Ottoman Sultan himſelf, to demand a ſpeedy Satisfaction, made ſuch ſmall Impreſſion on the Ottoman Porte, that ſhe renewed Hoſtilities, and the beforementioned Deli Soltan, with a very numerous Band of Tartars, Turks, and Beſhleis of Aſoff, plunder'd and deſtroyed the whole circumjacent Country; and after having ſlaughtered infinite Numbers of People, not ſparing even Infants in the Cradle, carried off into Bondage more than 30000 Perſons.

A ſecond Letter on this Subject from the Emperor Peter I. had no better Succeſs than the preceeding One.

The ſame Deli Soltan, in 1718, attempted to ſurprize the City of Czeraskoy, and killed a great Number of Coſſacks, and Calmucks of Yurt, and make Slaves of many more.

The Hoſtilities continued encreaſing during the Year 1719, and the Three ſucceeding Years.

At that Juncture, thoſe generally known Troubles happen'd in Perſia, which Kingdom was reduced to a great Extremity, by a general Revolt of the Augantzes and Leſginizes againſt the Shah their Sovereign: Which Revolters not only murder'd at Shamaki ſeveral Ruſſian Merchants, and ſeized their Effects, to the Value of more than a Million of Rubles, but they likewiſe formed the Deſign of attacking the old Ruſſian Provinces.

In order to chaſtiſe thoſe Rebels, and prevent any other Power from poſſeſſing the Coaſts of the Caſpian Sea, the Emperor Peter I. cauſed a Part of his Army to march into Perſia; and commanded his Reſident at Conſtantinople to give ample Information of the true Motives of that Expedition.

The Sublime Porte did however, receive under her Protection, the ſaid Rebels, who were the determined Enemies of Ruſſia, contrary to their Treaties both with the Perſians and Ruſſians.

Notwithſtanding all this, his Imperial Majeſty readily condeſcended to a Treaty, whereby were ſettled the Boundaries between the Ruſſian and Ottoman Empires, with reſpect to Perſia.

But the Porte ſeeing herſelf in Poſſeſſion of the Provinces which he had occupied by Virtue of this Treaty, immediately paſſed the preſcribed Limits, ſeized on the City of Ardebil, and on divers other Places, as well in the Territory of Hamadan, as elſewhere; and even reſolved to poſſeſs herſelf of Iſpahan, the Capital of Perſia.

The Deſign upon Iſpahan having been fruſtrated through the Oppoſition of Aſhraff, the Porte found it to her Purpoſe to ſtrike up a ſeparate Peace with him, and leave to Ruſſia the whole Burden of the War againſt Aſhraff, who accordingly, on this his Peace with the Ottomans, immediately attacked the Ruſſian Troops in Ghilan; but was utterly defeated.

The Towns ſeized by the Turks, beyond what was due to them conformable to the Treaty made with Ruſſia, gave Occaſion for a new War between Shah Thamas and the Ottoman Porte.

Shah Thamas very ſtrenouſly ſought the Aſſiſtance of Ruſſia: But his Imperial Majeſty, to avoid giving the Porte the leaſt Umbrage, did not enter into any Engagement with that Prince.

But the Ottoman Porte ſcrupled not concluding with him a ſeparate Peace, reſtoring to Shah Thamas the Provinces of Hamadan and Taurus.

Upon this his Imperial Majeſty, who never deſigned to make any Conqueſts in Perſia, made Peace with the Shah, and delivered up to him the Provinces of Ghilan, Aſtara, &c. not reſerving the other Places ſituate on the Borders of the Caſpian Sea, with any View whatever, but to hinder any Foreign Power from poſſeſſing them.

The Peace between the Ottoman Porte and Perſia, was preſently interrupted by freſh Miſunderſtandings, which terminated in open Hoſtilities.

On Occaſion of this new War, the Ottoman Porte thought proper to invite Ruſſia to concur with her to terminate the Troubles in Perſia. To which Ruſſia concurring, the Ottoman Porte dropt her firſt Demand, and told the Ruſſian Reſident that Ruſſia had nothing to do but to obſerve on her Side a perfect and exact Neutrality, while the Ottomans ſhould manage their Affairs in Perſia by Way of Arms.

Ruſſia far from Diſagreeing in the leaſt from ſuch a Neutrality, gave the moſt convincing Proofs of the Diſpoſition ſhe was in, to keep up a good Intelligence with the Porte: Who, after ſome bad Succeſs in this

War,

War, deviſed a frivolous pretext to reproach Ruſſia, with a view of extending her Dominion from Shirwan to Georgia, and with her having made a ſecret League with the Perſians. Though this Surmiſe was without the leaſt Foundation, her Imperial Majeſty, the Czarina, being willing to take away from the Porte all Subject of Complaint or Diffidence, and to ſhew ſhe meant to take no Advantage in Perſia, reſtored to Perſia all thoſe Places ſituate on the Coaſt of the Caſpian Sea, which formerly appurtained to the Realm, on Condition only, that the ſaid Places remain for ever under the Dominion of Perſia; and that in the future Treaty of Pacification between the Ottoman Porte and Perſia, her Imperial Majeſty ſhall be therein compriſed as a Friend to both the contracting Parties.

This is what relates to the Affairs of Perſia in general, and to the Ottoman's Conduct with regard to that Kingdom; by which it will appear that the Porte through her Procedure alone, has drawn on herſelf this tedious and deſtructive War.

On the other Hand, the Ottoman Porte's Conduct towards Ruſſia, relatively to the Perſian Affairs, has not at all differed from the Violences and open Hoſtilities exerciſed in this Empire's ancient Provinces.

Notwithſtanding her Imperial Majeſty continued giving the Porte Proofs of her good Intentions; particularly that her Imperial Majeſty relieved and preſerved Ali Baſha, who was with his Troops reduced to the laſt Extremity in Ardebil; and after having delivered him thence, her Imperial Majeſty, thro' the pure Motive of Generoſity, cauſed his Charges to be defrayed as far as Aſtara, and convoyed to the very Borders of Turky: She likewiſe ordered a kind Reception to be given to ſeveral Hundreds of Turks, eſcaped from Bondage in Perſia and Usbec, cauſed them all to be plentifully entertained, and ſupplied them with what ever Neceſſaries they wanted, and had them conducted with a good Guard to their very Homes.

But the Porte was ſo little moved by this, and the Repreſentations made her from Time to Time, that the Invaſions made in 1723, by the Tartars, Turks, Beſhleis of Aſoff, in the Provinces of Pultowa and Mirogorod, againſt Backmut, and the Coſſacks of Don, ſeemed to ſurpaſs the preceeding ones, in Cruelty and Barbarity.

The ſame Hoſtilities were continued in 1724, 1725, 1726, 1727, and 1728, by the Beſhleis of Aſoff, and the Crim-Tartars, againſt the Coſſacks and the City Backmut, &c.

And in the laſt named Year, the Calmucks of the Botya Toyſha, and their Dependants, all antient Subjects of Ruſſia, after having plundered other Vaſſals of this Empire, retired into the Ottoman Dominions, and were there openly received, and are ſtill protected to this Day.

The like Invaſions were again repeated in 1729, 1730, 1731, and 1732, againſt the Don Coſſacks and the Carberdins, antient Subjects of Ruſſia.

In 1733, the Ottomans attacked Ruſſia, in a Manner yet far more perfidious.

Donduc Ombo, a Calmuck Chieftain, and the Ruſſian Empire's Subject, having near the Cloſe of 1732 highly diſobliged his Khan, and fearing his juſt Reſentment, withdrew into the Turks Territory; and though upon the Ruſſian Reſident's Repreſentations the Porte repeatedly promiſed not to give her Protection to the Deſerter, or his Followers, yet ſhe not only granted him open Protection, but even the Subjects of Turky had Leave given them to joyn thoſe Rebels, and with them to make continual Irruptions into the Ruſſian Dominions, where they ravaged ſeveral Countries, plunder'd many Villages, ſlaughtered abundance of People, and dragg'd away ſeveral Thouſands of Captives.

Moreover, Fetha Gheri Soltan, and the Capighi Baſha, who commanded jointly with him, broke into the Provinces, and fell upon her Imperial Majeſty's Troops: And, notwithſtanding they were repulſed with conſiderable Loſs, they had however the Addreſs to ſeduce Uſmey, with other Subjects of Ruſſia, to revolt and join with them in their Enterpriſe; as in reality they attack'd the City Derbent, and made horrible Devaſtations, not only in the now Ruſſia Provinces in Perſia, but likewiſe in that Empire's antient Territory about Grebenski, whence divers Thouſands of Ruſſian Subjects were ſent away into Turky.

At the ſame Juncture, a Band of Don Coſſacks, under Command of the Attaman Trolow, was ſet upon in the old Territory of Ruſſia by another numerous Body of Tartars, who killed ſeveral of them, and took Priſoners the Attaman, with a good Number of his Coſſacks; while other Tartars made freſh Incurſions upon the Don Coſſacks, and the Lands of Backmut and Iſom.

Of thoſe Ruſſian Subjects whom Fetha Gheri Sultan had taken Priſoners, a great Number were carried to Conſtantinople: Her Imperial Majeſty's Reſident claimed them by Virtue of the Peace and Amity which ought to have ſubſiſted between the Two Courts; but, inſtead of a ſatisfactory Anſwer, he was given to underſtand, that all he had to do, was to ranſome the Captives in Queſtion at the Rate of One Hundred Lewcows per Head.

In 1734, the Turks of Aſoff, as well as the Tartars of Crimea, and Cuban, committed the uſual Hoſtilities againſt the Don Coſſacks, and in the Territories of Backmut and Pultaway; after which Bermut, a Village on this Side the Boriſthenes and O-el, was entirely deſtroyed, the Inhabitants whereof were almoſt all unmercifully ſlaughtered, without Diſtinction of either Sex or Age, and the Remains dragged away into Slavery.

Notwithſtanding all theſe Violations of the Peace, her Imperial Majeſty contented herſelf with cauſing her Reſident at the Porte, both by Word of Mouth and Writing, to preſent all theſe Inſults and Injuſtices, and to demand Reparation for the ſame, and hoped that the Interpoſition of the Foreign Miniſters, reſiding at the Porte, would at laſt induce the ſublime Porte, to give her the requiſite Satisfaction, and to put an End to the Violences complained of.

In this Hope her Imperial Majeſty remained, 'til the Year 1735; at which Time it became univerſally viſible how little Account the Porte made of her Friendſhip.

The Porte very well knows, that the People of Dagheſtan are from Times immemorial, the indiſputable Subjects of Ruſſia, and could not be yielded up to any other Power, and leaſt of all to the Ottomans.

Nevertheleſs the laſt Grand Vizir Ali Baſha flatly declared to the Ruſſian Reſident at Conſtantinople, and by a Letter to Count Oſterman, at the Juncture when the Porte took the Dagheſtans under her Protection, *That he had given Orders to the Khan of Crimea to join them, to advance towards the Shirwan, and to make himſelf Maſter of that Country*; adding, *That if Ruſſia ſhould offer to oppoſe the ſaid Enterpriſe, the Porte would not fail ſupporting it by open Force.* And tho' the ſaid Count remonſtrated againſt this Reſolution, declaring in due Form, that the Ruſſian Empreſs at all Events, would be obliged to take Meaſures for her Defence, if the Porte perſiſted in it; yet the ſaid Reſident, and even the Miniſters of Great-Britain, Holland, and the Roman Emperor, received no other Anſwer than ſuch as the Ottoman Porte is accuſtomed to give when ſhe is diſpoſed to a Rupture; namely, *That the Grand Vizir would not hear any more of that Affair, ſince ſuch was the Intention and Pleaſure of the Sultan his Maſter.* In ſhort, the Khan of Crim Tartary continued his March, and attacked the Dagheſtan Provinces, ruining the Country, and exerciſing all Manner of Inhumanity, after the uſual Cuſtom of his Nation. And the Tartars of Crimea and Nagay made Incurſions into other of the Ruſſian Territories, every where following the deteſtable Example which their Khan had juſt before ſet them in Dagheſtan.

Her Imperial Majeſty's Reſident having, in November laſt, made very ſerious Remonſtrances on this Occaſion, the Porte thought not fit to make any other Return than this biting and contemptuous Anſwer, *viz. That the Crim Tartars Khan was already got into Perſia, with the Help of certain good Offices done him by the Ruſſian Generals.*

This

This Myſtery is now at Length unveiled, the Porte having reſolved to fall upon Ruſſia with her whole Force; and tho' the Places ſituate on the Caſpian Sea were not reſtored to Perſia on any other Condition, than that her Imperial Majeſty ſhould, as a Friend to both the contracting Parties, be compriſed in the Treaty Perſia was to make with the Porte, which was propoſed and inſiſted upon by Perſia; yet this was haughtily rejected by the Ottomans, who formerly declared, "That they would "never conclude a Peace on thoſe Conditions, they looking on Ruſſia as their Enemy, againſt whom they were "reſolved to employ their whole Power."

After theſe hoſtile Intentions ſo openly declared, her Imperial Majeſty has no other Expedient remaining, than to uſe the Power wherewith God has vouchafed to intruſt her, againſt the Ottoman Porte, in order to defend her Subjects from all Inſults.

Her Imperial Majeſty, notwithſtanding, did not take this Reſolution but with Reluctance, and with the ſole View of procuring a Satisfaction proportionate to ſo many Violences and Loſſes as Ruſſia has already ſuffered from the Ottoman Porte, and ſhould think fit to ſend her Armies to the Frontiers for that Purpoſe. In the mean Time hoped, that the Porte would permit the Ruſſian Reſident and all his Followers and Baggage, to retire in Safety, according to the Practice of all civilized Nations on the like Occaſions.

Hague, *April* 28, O. S. Admiral Perez, who reſided for ſome Time at the Hague, as the Emperor of Morocco's Miniſter, and afterwards left Holland and went to Gibraltar, chuſing to ſtay there 'til the domeſtick Troubles were over in his Native Country, where he was loth to expoſe his Grey Hairs, is at length ſet out from Gibraltar for the Court of Muley Hamet, a Prince as humane as Muley Abdallah was the Reverſe, who has been a ſecond Time obliged to abandon the Crown to his Brother.

Old Perez, for he is no leſs than Fourſcore, is the Man who put it into the Head of the famous Duke de Ripperda to go over and Reſide in Barbary; for they were both at the Hague at the ſame Time, where they contracted ſuch a firm Friendſhip, that the ſame Equipage ſerv'd both the Admiral and the Duke, who is now actually at Tangier, where he lives much like the ancient Patriarchs in the midſt of their Flocks and Herds of Cattle. Mean time the Admiral aſſured Captain Lynſlager, as he embark'd at Gibraltar for the Coaſt of Barbary, whither he went in Quality of Ambaſſador from the States General, to treat of a Peace with the Emperor of Morocco, that he had a great Aſcendency over the new Monarch, and that as an Acknowledgment for the Honours which he received in Holland, he would make uſe of his good Offices with Muley Hamet, in order to promote the Intereſt of Holland, which he had very much at Heart, and would ſupport with all his Credit. Accordingly Lynſlager ſail'd in November laſt for Tangier, and ſtay'd there a Week, during which he had frequent Conferences with the Baſhaw, not only about the Articles of a Peace, but for the Ranſom of ſuch Slaves as are in the Dominions of Morocco; but he found the Baſhaw's Demands ſo unreaſonable and exorbitant, that he was not willing to commence a Negociation upon that Foot; and therefore he returned from Tangier to Cadiz, where he arrived the 25th of November, with a Deſign to ſet out again for Gibraltar, there to wait for the final Orders of the States General, with Regard to his Commiſſion.

They write from Cadiz, That the aforeſaid new Emperor of Morocco, who is ſtil'd the *Debonair Prince*, has ſent back 82 Spaniſh Slaves thither, for a certain Sum paid down for their Ranſom, which he declares however, he would not have taken, if he had not found the Treaſury of his Empire entirely exhauſted. They add, That this Prince, who is mightily belov'd by his Subjects, ſeems inclined to renew the Commerce with moſt of the Powers of Europe, as ſoon as the Troubles of his Kingdom are pacify'd; and that he was ſet out at the Head of his Army in chace of Muley Abdallah his Brother, who ſtill kept the Field. Mean Time, as an Acknowledgment to the Inhabitants of Fez, who proclaim'd him, he has reſolv'd to chuſe Part of his Privy Council out of the principal Men of that City.

The laſt Letters from Breſt ſay, That 800 Mariners are putting on board there, to be employ'd in Miſiſſippi againſt thoſe Savages called Chicachas, who are mortal Enemies to the French Settlements on the River of that Name.

Amſterdam, *May* 6. O. S. The Foreign News Writers, for want of being inform'd of what lately paſſed here, with regard to Baron Theodore, have related that Tranſaction with ſo many falſe Circumſtances, that it will be a Service to the Publick to inform them exactly of the Fact; which, in plain Terms, is as follows:

'That Gentleman had been incognito in this Country, 'about important Affairs betwixt himſelf and the Corſi- 'cans. A Perſon of this City, who happen'd to be in his 'Service, betray'd him, in Concert with another, whom 'he had introduc'd to Theodore, on Pretence of deſiring 'ſome Employment under him, but in the mean time diſ- 'cover'd him to ſome of his old Creditors here, who 'caus'd him to be arreſted. While he was in Confine- 'ment, other Perſons thinking, 'tis like, to do Service 'to the Republick of Genoa, left no Stone unturn'd to 'keep him in Cuſtody; and they made advantageous 'Offers to Lord Theodore, only to protract the Time: 'But their Craft and Wiles being diſcover'd by others, 'who ſtrove heartily to ſave him, a Method was found 'out to enable him to ſatisfy his Creditors of this Coun- 'try; and as to the Debts that he was charg'd with by 'Foreigners, for which he was likewiſe arreſted, the 'Affair was argu'd before the Magiſtrates, who in open 'Court declared the Arreſt void and groundleſs; becauſe 'the Debts were not duly proved; ſo that he was imme- 'diately ſet at Liberty, to the great Mortification of 'thoſe who only aim'd to keep him in Priſon, to ſerve 'their particular View. The Baron was treated, not 'only while he was in Priſon, but afterwards, with 'great Diſtinction.

They write from Paris, That Baron Newhoff arrived incognito in that City from Amſterdam, about the Middle of May; he took his Quarters at a publick Inn, and his Attendants at another; after a ſhort Stay, he took the Road to Marſeilles. It is not doubted but he will make the beſt of his Way to Corſica, where his faithful Adherents wait for him with the utmoſt Impatience.

Wincheſter, *May* 26. We ſtill continue to be alarm'd by the Rioters from the Foreſt, who have plunder'd the Farmers of their Malt and Corn, and threaten the Neighbourhood with a Viſit to examine the Granaries, and deſtroy all the Corn that is deſign'd for Exportation; ſo that our Farmers are forced to keep very ſnug and quiet.

Dublin, *April* 29. Laſt Saturday was found dead in his Bed, that eminent Performer on the Bag-Pipes, Mr. Matthew Handy, who had been in perfect Health about two Hours before. His peculiar Excellency on that Inſtrument, together with his ridiculous Size, ſufficient to excite Mirth (being but two Foot high) made him the Life and Soul of his Countrymen: He was Yeſterday ſolemnly interr'd with his Anceſtors in Rathmichael Church near Bray, attended with an unuſual Concourſe of People of all ſorts; eight Couple of Pipers preceeded his Corpſe to the Church-Yard, and performed over his Grave a Funeral Dirge, compos'd upon that Occaſion, and calculated particularly for the Bag-Pipes by our Orpheus, the famous Carolin. 'Tis ſaid this inimitable Man had the Honour of performing before many Potentates of Europe, and that he was offered a conſiderable Penſion to be Piper in Ordinary to the late Czar of Muſcovy.

Charles-Town, *South-Carolina*, *June* 25. By a Gentleman of this Place, who has been on his private Affairs, at St. *Auguſtine*, we are inform'd, That there is a new Governor at that Place, who at the ſaid Gentleman's Arrival was very civil to him, and promiſed to ſee Juſtice done to him in his Affairs, but order'd him to keep on board, it not lying in his Power to grant him full Liberty of ſtaying in Town.

We alſo hear, that Letters are ſent to the Engliſh Factor at the *Havannah*, with Orders for all the Engliſh reſiding there, to embark, for that none will be ſuffer'd there beſides the Factor.

July 23. On Wedneſday laſt, departed this Life at his Plantation on *John*'s Iſland, *Paul Jenys*, Eſq; an eminent Merchant of this Town, and one of the greateſt Dealers

Dealers in the Province; h's great Abilities cauſed him to be choſen Speaker of the Houſe of Burgeſſes of the late Aſſembly; of which Station and Truſt he acquitted himſelf with great Applauſe of all his Friends, by whom he is very much regretted.

We hear, That not long ſince, John Abbot, of Little River, in Craven County, embark'd in a Boat, with his Wife, Child, a Blackſmith, with his Daughter, and 10 Negros, alſo ſeveral Goods and Effects, in order to go off this Province, and to defraud his Creditors; and being arriv'd at the Mouth of the New River in North-Carolina, he came to an Anchor; but the Breakers running very high, the Boat fill'd, whereby his Wife, Chlid, the white Man, his Daughter, and Six Negros were drowned; the other Four Negros were ſeiz'd, and he left to make his Eſcape by himſelf.

Prices of the following Goods at *South Carolina*.

Rice None. Tar 37 s. 6 d. per Barrel. Ditto from green Trees 50 s. Pitch 47 s. 6 d. Corn 30 s. per Buſhel. Turpentine 7 s. 6 d.

During the great Scarcity of Corn in that Place, which was for a ſhort Space of Time, about 15 or 20 Buſhels were ſold in the Market, by the Peck, at the Rate of 40 s. per Buſhel; but a Supply was arriv'd there, that had reduc'd it to 30 s. *which is about* 5 s. Virginia *Currency*.

Williamsburg, Sept. 30. Laſt Sunday, Mr. *Thomas Hall*, of Prince George County, was married to Miſs *Molly Power*, Daughter of Major *Henry Power*, of James City County, a beautiful young Lady, with a handſome Fortune.

Enter'd *in the Upper Diſtrict of* James *River*.

Sept. 16. Sloop Sea-flower, of Bermuda, Wm Thomas, Maſter, of Bermuda, with 4 Hogſheads of Rum, 8 Hogſheads of Melaſſes, 4 Barrels of Sugar, 800 Buſhels of Salt, and 1 Barrel of Train-Oil.

----- 21. Sloop Elizabeth and Mary, of Bermuda, George Burch, Maſter, from Bermuda, by way of Jamaica, with 51 Tierces of Melaſſes, 1 Bag of Cotton, and 6 Puncheons of Rum.

----- 28. Sloop Betty, of Virginia, George Cabaniſs, Maſter, from Barbadoes, with 14 Hogſheads, 9 Tierces and 5 Barrels of Rum, and 4 Barrels of Sugar.

Clear'd out of the ſame Diſtrict.

Sept. 17. Ship Harriſon, of London, Thomas Bolling, Maſter, for London, with 780 Hogſheads of Tobacco, 600 Feet of Pine Plank, 8000 Staves, 23 Pipes of Madeira Wine, 7 Casks of Skins, and 1 Cask of old Skruff.

----- 17. Ship Jenny, of Topſham, John Brown, Maſter, for the Lower Diſtrict, with 21 Hogſheads of Tobacco.

----- 19. Ship Albany, of Glaſgow, William Gammel, Maſter, for Glaſgow, with 425 Hogſheads of Tobacco, 11000 Staves, 700 Feet of Oak Plank, and 60 lbs. of Braſs Kettles.

----- 23. Ship Thiſtle Galley, of Glaſgow, John Wilſon, Maſter, for Glaſgow, with 380 Hogſheads of Tobacco, and 12000 Staves.

----- 24. Ship Glaſgow, of Glaſgow, Andrew Gray, Maſter, for Glaſgow, with 326 Hogſheads of Tobacco, and 12000 Staves.

----- 24. Ship Plymouth, of Plymouth, John Anter, Maſter, for Plymouth, with 156 Hogſheads of Tobacco, 10000 Staves, 300 Feet of Walnut Plank, 36 Pine Planks, and ſundry return'd Goods.

----- 24. Brigantine Greenock, of Greenock, James Butcher, for Greenock, with 134 Hogſheads of Tobacco, and 4000 Staves.

----- 24. Ship Hannah, of London, Samuel Barnes, for London, with 269 Hogſheads of Tobacco, 1 Cask of Skins, 1 Barrel of Rice, 2 Hogſheads of Saſſafras; & 6000 Staves.

----- 26. Pye Snow, of Briſtol, Charles Adlam, Maſter, for Briſtol, with 233 Hogſheads of Tobacco, 6000 Staves, 3 Hogſheads, 1 Tierce, 1 Barrel, 2 Cafes, 1 Cask, and 3 Bundles of Skins.

----- 26. Ship Mercury, of London, William Clack, Maſter, for London, with 307 Hogſheads of Tobacco, 1000 Feet of Walnut Plank, 2 Hogſheads of Skins, and 10000 Staves.

Clear'd *out of* York *River*.

Sept. 16. Brice Galley, of Briſtol, Abraham Saunders, for Briſtol, with 44 Hogſheads of Tobacco, 30 Tons of Iron, and 9200 Staves.

----- 17. Brigantine Priſcilla, of Virginia, John Langland, Maſter, for Briſtol, with 126 Hogſheads of Tobacco, 7 Barrels of Turpentine, 18 Tons of Iron, 47 Walnut Planks, 49 Gum Planks, 7350 Staves, and 1 Bag of Wooll.

----- 30. The Ship Braxton, Capt. Reynolds, the Ship Braxton, Capt. Danſie, for London, and the Ship Hobhouſe, Capt. Bartlet, for Briſtol, were this Morning at York, and expected to ſail To-Day.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO be Sold for Money, to be paid at ſuch Time as ſhall be agreed on, Two Thouſand Acres of Land, on the North *Fork of the River* North-Anna, *near the Governor's Mines, in* Spotſylvania *County. The River runs thro' the Middle of the Land, One Thouſand Acres of Land being on one Side of the River, and the other Thouſand on the other Side. Any Perſon deſirous to purchaſe, may know the Terms of Sale, by applying to* John Clayton, *Eſq; in* Williamsburg.

WHEREAS Two Priſoners broke Goal, and eſcaped from the Subſcriber, High-Sheriff of Accomack *County, on the 2d of this Inſtant* September, viz. John Wyat, *a Weſt-country Man born, but pretends he lived at* Piſcattaway, *in* New-England, *a tall, ſlender Man, with Black Hair, a Mole on one Side of his Face; and had on a Pea Jacket, a Seerſucker Waſtecoat, old Ticking Trowſers, old Shoes, and a Cap; and is ſuppos'd to be gone down the Bay, towards* Hampton: *The other, nam'd* Iſaac Wallner, *a Wheel-wright, and pretends alſo to be a Comb-maker, is of a middle Stature, a pale Complexion, and very much pockfretten. Whoever apprehends them, or either of them, ſo as they may be return'd to me, ſhall have a Reward of Twenty Shillings for* John Wyat, *and Ten Shillings for* Iſaac Wallner, *paid by*

William Beavans.

WILLIAM KEITH, *of the City of* Williamsburg, *having lately got ingenious Workmen in the Taylors Trade, does hereby give Notice to all Gentlemen, and Others, that they may have their Work done readily, and as well as it can be done in* Virginia, *either Gold, Silver, or Lac'd Cloaths. Alſo Buckskin Breeches, for themſelves or Servants. And they may depend upon being honeſtly dealt with, by* William Keith.

STray'd away form York *Town, about a Month ſince, Two Black Horſes; One about* 13 *Hands high, with a Switch Tail, and hanging Main, branded on the near Buttock,* I M: *The other about* 14 *Hands high, with a Switch Tail, and hanging Main, branded on the near Buttock,* C C. *Whoever brings the ſaid Horſes to me, in* York *Town, ſhall have Twenty Shillings Reward, or Ten Shillings for either.*

Iſhmael Moody.

RAN away from Mrs. Bordland, *of* Hampton, *a Servant Man, nam'd* William Brown, *alias* Henry Danally, *an* Iriſh *Man, of a middle Stature, and a fair Complexion; mark'd with the Letter* W. *on one of his Hands. He had with him a White Fuſtian Coat, a German Serge Coat, a Black Waſtcoat, and Five Pair of different Sorts of Breeches. He ſtole, and took with him, a Gold Locket, and a Silver Stock-Buckle, mark'd* I. B. *Whoever apprehends and brings the ſaid Servant to his Miſtreſs aforeſaid, ſhall be well rewarded.*

P. S. This Evening the Two Priſoners (mention'd in the laſt Gazette but one) were brought to Town from *Penſylvania*, in order to be try'd for Murder.

Williamsburg: Printed by W. PARKS. By whom Subſcriptions are taken in for this Paper, at 15 *s. per Ann.* And BOOK-BINDING is done reaſonably, in the beſt Manner.